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Supplement to

Penn College Bulletin

NEW SERIES III

JUNE, 1911

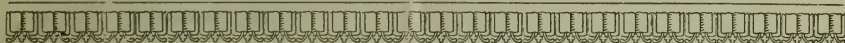
No. 1

Published Monthly by Penn College, at Oshaloosa, Iowa

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE POST OFFICE, OSKALOOSA, IOWA.



Bible Study Number



FACULTY.



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Professor of Philosophy.

WILLIAM IRVING KELSEY, B. D.,
Professor of Biblical Literature and Church History, and
Director of Biblical Work.

WILLIAM EUGENE BERRY, A. M.,
Professor of Greek and Hebrew.

CLARENCE M. CASE, A. M.,
Professor of Sociology.

ELLA H. STOKES, Ph. D.,
Professor of Psychology.

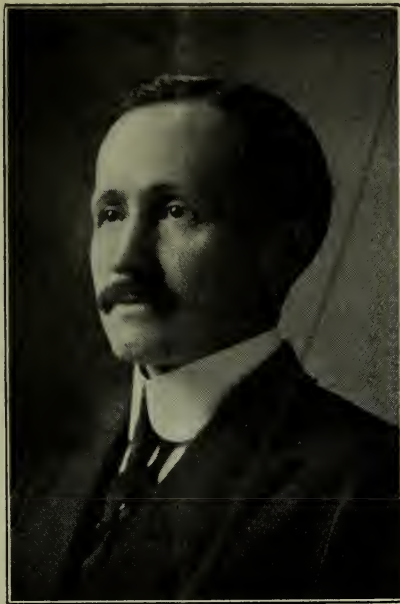
HOMER L. MORRIS, A. B.,
Instructor in Oratory and Debating.

ROXY MAGNESS, S. B., E. B.,
Instructor in Public Speaking.

Send for Catalog to

DR. DAVID M. EDWARDS,

Oskaloosa, Iowa.



WILLIAM IRVING KELSEY, Ph. B., B. D.

Professor Kelsey is a graduate of Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, class '93. In 1903 he received the degree of B. D. from the University of Chicago. From 1893 to 1907, except for the three years spent in the University of Chicago, he served as Superintendent of Friends Mexico Mission, at Victoria, in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico. While in the University of Chicago he served as pastor at Western Springs, Illinois. In 1907 he was called to the Presidency of Pacific College at Newberg, Oregon. Feeling that his life work lay in the field of Bible teaching, in 1910 he resigned the Presidency of Pacific College to accept the work over which he now has charge. During the year of his connection with Penn College he has conducted the work of his department in a manner highly commendable, winning the respect and co-operation of the entire College community as well as that of Iowa Yearly Meeting at large. The work of the future opens up with great promise.

PURPOSE.

Emerson wrote: "Shakespeare, the first literary genius of the world, the highest in whom the moral is not the predominating element, leans on the Bible." And the late Charles Dudley Warner, shortly before his death, wrote: "Wholly apart from its religious or from its ethical value, the Bible is the one book of which no intelligent person who wishes to come into contact with the world of thought, and to share the ideas of the great minds of the Christian era can afford to be ignorant. All modern literature and all art are penetrated with it. There is scarcely a great work in the language that can be fully understood and enjoyed without this knowledge, so full is it of allusions and illustrations from the Bible. This is true of fiction, of poetry, of economic and philosophic works, and also of the scientific and even agnostic treatises. It is not at all a question of religion or theology or dogma; it is a question of general intelligence."

These are not the only reasons for the study of the Bible in College. However essential it may be to a liberal education it is even more important for the development of the religious life and the shaping of moral ideals. If the development of character is the ideal of education then the study of the Bible should have a place in any well rounded curriculum.

But the college graduate should also be prepared to teach others. No field of Christian service offers greater possibilities to the layman today than the Sunday School. This great organization is entering upon a new era of usefulness. It is assuming the great educational function of the church, and the demand of the hour is for thoroughly trained teachers.

There are also those who intend to devote their lives to distinctively religious work. The college furnishes a peculiarly fitting environment for preparation for such service. When one secures his training for religious work in the same class room with those whom he is to serve, there is little danger of the creeping in of the spirit of exclusiveness and professionalism.

The following pages describe some of the aims of the Biblical Department of Penn College:

CULTURAL COURSES.

A knowledge of the Bible is essential to a liberal education. For this reason Penn College requires of all students six semester hours, or one hour a week for three years of Bible Study. The Life of Christ based on the four Gospels is given the first year; The Founding of the Christian Church, a study of the Acts, Epistles and Revelations occupies the second year, and an Introduction to the History and books of the Old Testament comprises the work of the third year. Students taking more extended work in these lines are excused from these required courses.

TRAINING COURSES FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The weakness of many of the normal courses for Sunday School workers is that the aim is to impart knowledge about the Bible rather than to give instruction in the Bible itself. The first need of Sunday School teachers is of a comprehensive knowledge of the whole Bible. This is furnished to all college students in the required courses mentioned in the preceding section.

After the present year short courses will also be offered in child study, principles of moral and religious education and the history of the Sunday School. More extended courses in psychology and principles of education are already offered in the Department of Psychology and Education.

The diploma of the International Sunday School Association for either the elementary or advanced courses will be awarded to students who desire them upon the completion of these courses and the recommendation of the head of the department.

CLASSICAL BIBLICAL COURSE.

Ministers, Missionaries, Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. workers, and others intending to devote their lives to distinctively religious work will find in this course a broad preparation for their life work. This course also prepares the student for advanced work in the Theological Seminary should he desire to take such work. The following are some of the courses offered: Introduction to Old Testament History and Literature; History of New Testament Times; History of Apostolic Age; Life of Christ; Teachings of Jesus; Introduction to the New Testament; History of the Christian Church; History of Friends; Philosophy of Quakerism; Homiletics; Ethics; Philosophy of Religion; Theism; Christian Doctrine; Comparative Religion; Missions; Hebrew; New Testament Greek; General Psychology; Principles of Education; History of Education; Methods of Instruction; Sociology and Social Ethics; Bible and Hymn Reading; Effective Speaking.

READING COURSE FOR MINISTERS.

The pastors of Iowa Yearly Meeting have adopted a reading course for the coming year in the Life of Christ and Homiletics. This will be open to everybody. Directions for study and articles relative to the subjects will appear in Western Work. College credit will be given for this work on the following conditions: Students must have met the college entrance requirements. The head of the department must be notified of the student's intention at the beginning of the course. An examination must be passed at the conclusion of the course. A fee of one dollar for each semester hour credit received will be charged. In this case three dollars for those who complete the course in the Life of Christ and two dollars for the course in Homiletics. The courses will be free to those not pursuing them for credit. It is hoped that many Sunday School teachers and other Christian workers will also avail themselves of this opportunity.

VALUE OF BIBLE STUDY.

"The greatest need of the world is Bible teachers. I have been a home missionary, a foreign missionary, a city missionary, a theological professor, and an evangelist, and I think I know pretty well about what the church needs—teachers of the Bible; and in order to be Bible teachers, training is necessary. The most pressing need today is Teacher Training."—R. A. Torrey.

"Almost every man who has by his life work added to the sum of human achievement of which the race is proud, of which our people are proud, almost every such man has based his life work largely upon the teachings of the Bible. Sometimes it has been done unconsciously, more often consciously; and among the very greatest men a disproportionately large number have been diligent and close students of the Bible at first hand."—Theodore Roosevelt.

"As you read the Bible you may think it antiquated, out of date. The words which it contains may so appear, but the noble life which it holds up for admiration is something that will never be out of date, however much the world may progress. Live and preach this life and you will supply to the nation just what it needs at the present juncture."—Count Okuma, Japan's leading statesman, in an address to Japanese young men.



"The difficulty, after all, lies chiefly in the fact that most of us exhaust our energies in discussing the desirability of Bible study. If a fair proportion of the time occupied by teachers and pupils in an effort to show or to learn how to study the Bible, were employed in actual study, the results would be immeasurably greater. The country is filled with what is called normal work—a work which, as generally conducted, may be prosecuted through all time without securing practical results of any considerable value. Why? Because the main characteristic of such work is the emphasis placed upon theory. It leads its adherents to learn about the Bible rather than to learn the Bible. It will at once be conceded that rather than learn nothing, to learn about the Bible is desirable. But to substitute this knowledge, for direct knowledge of the Bible, and to permit those who engage in the work thus to deceive themselves, is a great mistake. Let us teach those whose study we guide to engage in the practical work of securing a real and, so far as it goes, a thorough knowledge of the facts presented in the Bible and the truths connected with these facts. If this be done, we may be confident that the mysterious influence which has made this sacred collection a power in the world's history wherever it has been known, will continue to exert itself in the minds and hearts of those who are thus brought into vital connection with it."—Pres. William R. Harper.



Penn College Bulletin

NEW SERIES III

SEPT. AND OCT., 1911

NOS. 4 AND 5

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REINCORPORATION NUMBER.

PURPOSE.

The purpose of this issue of the Penn Bulletin is two fold, viz.: First, to give the news concerning the opening of the present college year, and second, to furnish information to the friends and patrons concerning the development of the institution in a general way.

To accomplish the first we have written up short paragraphs on the various items of interest and lines of college activity. The second purpose is well accomplished by publishing the new Articles of Incorporation and the President's report.

We are pleased to invite the patrons and friends to a careful perusal of the following pages. This is an important issue. **Do not destroy it.** File it away for future reference. But be sure and read it carefully now. Study it and familiarize yourself with its contents. We desire all to know and understand what is being done. It is your privilege—yes it is your duty to inform yourself upon these things.

An institution with a plant worth more than a hundred thousand dollars and rapidly increasing in value; with an endowment of more than two hundred thousand dollars; with a history of nearly forty years; an institution which has had to do with the preparation of thousands of young men and women for life, sending hundreds of these into the leading fields of service; an institution with high ideals, noble purposes, that has claimed the life service and unswerving devotion of some of the choicest men and women of our denomination; an institution that looks forward to larger and better things, and above all, an institution that belongs to its patrons and friends, is entitled to the thought and careful study of all those into whose hands this Bulletin may fall.

OPENING.

The thirty-ninth year of the life of Penn College has dawned. Judging by all the usual standards it is a propitious beginning. The college plant in good condition, the addition in apparatus and books, the complete and competent corps of teachers, the large enrollment, the excellent manner in which all activities are starting off—all these items indicate that a good and prosperous year has dawned.

THE COLLEGE PLANT.

Every available inch of space in all the buildings is in use. The contents of the museum have been loaned to the city library and the large room in the third story of the west wing where the museum has been for years, has been converted into two excellent recitation rooms. The central part of the basement—heretofore waste space—has been cemented and otherwise redeemed and will be used for the new department in Manual Training. The dressing rooms in the gymnasium have been doubled in size. The heating plant has been thoroughly overhauled and put into excellent condition.

The present plant is full to its capacity. The increase in attendance which is sure to come next year will need to be met with a corresponding increase of equipment. The new Dormitory in prospect will bring this increase in attendance.

There is a reasonable prospect also of a new church building, built jointly by the Yearly Meeting and Oskaloosa Friends. This, if it comes, will provide for an ancient need, namely, an adequate auditorium. This building when it comes will be located on the present site of East Hall.

THE FACULTY.

This year's faculty is excellent in preparation, large in number, and superior in their several fitness for their work. Two former members have returned, viz, Dr. W. S. Windle and Dr. Ella H. Stokes, each to the same position formerly occupied. Four new members have been added, viz., Mr. Morris in the Oratory and Debating, Miss Eves in Academy English, Mr. Farr in Manual Training and Miss Minkler in Normal Music. The work of Penn College is better "maned" and better divided than ever before.

COLLEGE ACTIVITIES.

The various College Activities are in a healthy, vigorous condition. The Christian Associations, always the mainstay of the management, are especially satisfactory this year. Great things are planned and strong efforts will be made to accomplish them. The entire social and intellectual life of the college community is thru these organizations made wholesome and healthful.

Literary Societies are in good condition. The opening days of a college year are always stirring times in these lines on account of the

rivalry between Societies. The rivalry this year is of a wholesome type. The good accomplished by the literary societies is invaluable to the student. By means of these organizations opportunity is afforded for putting into actual practice the development which comes to the student in the regular course of his studies.

Oratory and Debating are well provided for. Mr. Homer L. Morris has been put in charge of these lines of work. His efforts will co-operate with those of Miss Magness in bringing the work of the Department of Public Speaking to a higher degree of proficiency. The victories won and the splendid showing made last year will serve as incentives to an equivalent grade of work this year.

Athletics are furnishing their usual amount of interest. Mr. Hinshaw in the out-door and Mr. Barnhart in the in-door athletics are stirring up an unprecedented enthusiasm. A good schedule of football games has been made. Basket ball is to be encouraged. Hockey and tennis are furnishing outdoor exercise for the girls who are guided in their athletics by Miss Warren, who so ably conducted the same work last year. Track athletics is to be given a larger place than formerly.

PRIZES.

Some valuable prizes are added to the list this year. Major S. H. M. Byers who has been such a true friend of Penn College during all her life offers a prize of \$100 in gold. This is to be known as the Lawrence Byers Prize in Literature, being given in memory of the lamented son of Mr. and Mrs. Byers, a graduate of Penn in class 1890, and who died in 1908. The prize is open to Juniors and Seniors. It is to be awarded annually to that member of these classes who shall show the best knowledge of the literature of the Victorian Period and of contemporaneous American literature.

Another friend offers a prize of \$25.00 to that Freshman who shall show the best improvement in the sciences of the Freshman year. This is to be known as The Freshman Science Prize.

Other prizes of considerable importance are those offered to graduates of Penn Academy. Penn College gives to the honor student of each Academy graduating class a four-years' free scholarship. Also to the one ranking second a one year's free scholarship. These scholarships afford free tuition for the time specified. This does not include fees.

These new prizes, together with those which have previously been established give encouragement to good scholarly work. It is desired that the applause and award given in recognition of excellence in the more spectacular lines of athletics, oratory and debating shall be equalized by such awards as will take note of proficiency in the calmer, steadier activities. Because of this desire the prizes above explained are especially welcomed at this time.

GROWING LINES.

The lines in which growth is most apparent are the Academy, Commercial, Music and Manual Training. While the growth in these lines is marked it is not at the expense of the College proper. Notwithstanding the fact that there were no graduates of the Academy last year to pass over into the College, as we are just passing to the four year Academy course, we have this year a Freshman class of between forty and fifty. The sidelines and special departments of the institution cannot grow too rapidly. There is no danger of their becoming top-heavy as they will serve as feeders to the College department. Our success in separating properly among these departments counteracts any effect usually expected from an over-growth. All lines are wholly separate as to faculty and largely as to location in buildings.

PENN'S STUDENTS.

Penn College is unique in one or two particulars. While the bulk of her patronage is local, and this is true of all institutions doing regular educational work, yet students come to Penn from all over Iowa and a few from other states. Those attracted to us from outside the locality, however, are so attracted by the character of the opportunities afforded and not by any "get wise quick idea". This assures to Penn an attendance of young people of the highest grade of intellect and morality. The high moral standard maintained and the excellent intellectual level reached is not inviting to indolent and unambitious youths. Because of these things very little disturbance is ever created by those who are below the level of a high purpose simply because such are not present. Penn College is not a comfortable place for an immoral, indolent, unambitious student. Such soon discover that they must reform or be crowded out.

The enrollment this year is composed of a superior grade of young people. Earnest, energetic, high purposed, young men and women make up the student body. This creates an environment of the best possible sort. It affords unsurpassed opportunities. The character of our student body this year is an item in which we take much pride.

PENN DAY.

For several years October 13 has been observed as "Wm. Penn Day" in honor of the birth of Wm. Penn. Arrangements have been perfected for observance of the anniversary again this year. Usually outside talent has been provided for the addresses. This year the speeches will be made by local men. The usual picnic dinner will occur and the afternoon will be employed in athletic sports. In the evening will be held the usual reception given by the Board of Trustees and Faculty.

A cordial invitation is extended to all friends of the College to attend the exercises of this annual occasion and enjoy the day with Penn people. We desire the people of the community to be present. Bring your dinners and accompany us in the pleasures of the day. Free coffee will be served to all.

PENN BANQUET.

The Iowa State Teachers' Association convenes in Des Moines November 9, 10 and 11. As usual plans are being made for a Penn Banquet in connection with that occasion. No live, "up-to-date" teacher will allow any ordinary thing to prevent his attendance upon the session of the I. S. T. A. As all Penn people in the teacher's profession are live, "up-to-date" people it follows that there will be this year as has always been in past years, a goodly number present. The Penn Banquet affords ample opportunity for social intercourse among those attending. It also renews and reinvigorates the love and loyalty of all for the college.

More definite information will be furnished soon to those liable to attend. Here's hoping there will be a large attendance of Pennites.

PENN CONCERT COMPANY.

Penn College now has a concert company of her own. It is composed of Howard L. Hockett, Director of Music, tenor, Myrtle Bussey, Pianist, J. Worth Allen, Violinist and Roxy Magness, Reader. The services of this company may be had on reasonable terms. As only a few dates are available those wishing them should make arrangements without delay.

PENN GLEE CLUB.

A Girls' Glee Club as well as a Boys' Glee Club is the proud possession of Penn this year. For a number of years the Boys' Glee Club has been one of the most attractive features of the Department of Music. Much excellent talent among the young women this year has rendered it possible to organize a like club among them. Training in both Clubs will commence immediately.

PENN LECTURE COURSE.

The Union Lecture Course conducted for many years past by the City and College Y. M. C. A.'s, jointly, has been discontinued. This year an Artist-Lecture Course is furnished by the College free to students. There are four numbers in the Artist's Course and three in the Lecture Course. Excellent talent has been booked and a series of treats are in store. To make all of these free to students is very pleasing to the College management.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The objects sought in re-incorporation are set forth in the preamble. The principal objects were to bring the College and the church into closer contact and to eliminate the joint stock feature of the old articles. These worthy objects meet the unstinted approval of all as was illustrated by the enthusiastic manner in which the new articles were adopted by Iowa Yearly Meeting.

We ask all who receive this issue of the Bulletin to file it away preserving it for future reference. It is firmly believed that a thorough knowledge of the affairs of Penn College will serve to increase the respect and loyalty of her friends.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, The Spring Creek Union College was duly incorporated under the laws of Iowa, and the Articles filed for record in the Recorder's office, of Mahaska county, Iowa, and recorded in Volume 1, page 118, of Records of Articles of Incorporations; and

Whereas, The Iowa Yearly Meeting of Friends, through the action of its committee duly appointed, proposed to unite the educational funds of said Yearly Meeting into those of said Association, and thereby create and establish an institution of learning more directly connected with the Yearly Meeting; and

Whereas, said Yearly Meeting by its committee aforesaid asked said incorporation to amend its Articles of Incorporation so as to allow said Yearly Meeting to name five of its Board of Directors or Trustees; and

Whereas, The name of said institution was changed by amendment, which is duly recorded in Volume 1, page 142, of Records of Incorporations of Mahaska county, Iowa, to the "Iowa Union College Association of Friends;" and

Whereas, Afterwards the name was again changed by amendment duly recorded in aforesaid records in Volume 2, page 46, to that of Penn College;

Whereas, Certain other Amendments had been made in said Articles of Incorporation which are duly recorded in said Records in Volume, 2, beginning on page 406, and Volume 3, beginning on page 71, and Volume 4, beginning on page 420, respectively;

Whereas; The Articles of Incorporation hereinafter recited and adopted as a renewal of said Corporation were approved and recommended for Re-incorporation of said Corporation by the Iowa Yearly Meeting of Friends held at Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1911, and the names of certain persons were also recommended by said Yearly Meeting for Trustees;

Now, therefore, to avoid any possibility of question arising as to the legality of the passage of the various amendments made thereto, and for the further purpose of the extension of time of continuance of

this incorporation as provided and stipulated by the laws of Iowa, relating to incorporations of this class and for the further purpose of bringing the management of the affairs of said corporation into closer touch with Iowa Yearly Meeting of Friends and of putting the same on a more practical working basis, and eliminating the provisions regarding stockholders heretofore provided for, the same having proven cumbersome and unsatisfactory, we hereby re-incorporate and adopt the following Articles of Incorporation; and these Articles of Incorporation are adopted as a renewal of the said corporation in pursuance and by the direction of the stockholders and officers of said Penn College at a meeting held August 30, 1911.

ARTICLES OF RE-INCORPORATION.

Name.

The name of this Corporation shall be Penn College and its principal place of business shall be Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, Iowa, and the location of Penn College shall be permanently at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

II.

Objects.

The particular objects for which this Corporation if formed and maintained are: To continue the maintenance, management and support of the College at Oskaloosa, Iowa, heretofore known as Penn College and which shall hereafter be known and maintained by this Corporation as Penn College; to provide through said College and such additional departments, schools and colleges as the Corporation may deem fit to establish opportunities for all departments of higher education to persons of both sexes and for those of any religion or race; to establish and maintain one or more colleges and preparatory schools in which may be taught all branches of higher learning and which may comprise and embrace separate departments for literature, music, technology, theology, and the various branches of science, both abstract and applied, and the cultivation of the fine arts; to provide and maintain courses of instruction in all of said departments; to prescribe the courses of study, employ professors, instructors and teachers; to maintain government and discipline in said College and the departments thereof; and to fix the rates of tuition and qualification for admission to its several departments.

III.

Powers.

This Corporation shall have all the powers and privileges given or allowed by law to Corporations other than those organized for pecuniary profit. It shall have the power and right to have and use a common seal; to make, alter and amend such by-laws as it may deem necessary for the purpose of its organization; to receive, hold, invest and disburse all moneys and property of every kind and character,

whatsoever, and the income thereof, which may be vested in or entrusted to the care of the Corporation, whether by gift, grant, bequest, devise, or otherwise; to act as trustee for persons desiring to give or invest moneys, property or the income thereof for any one or more of the departments of the College, or its general endowment and maintenance; to own, hold, lease, mortgage, sell, assign, transfer and convey real and personal properties, or dispose of the same in such manner as shall be deemed most advantageous to the Corporation; and to do any and all acts proper or necessary for the carrying out of the purpose of this organization. All contracts, deeds, and mortgages affecting the real estate of said Corporation shall only be made under the order and direction of the Board of Trustees, and executed by the President and Secretary of said Board.

IV.

Trustees.

A. The affairs of this organization shall be managed by a Board of thirty-one Trustees, who shall hold their office for a term of three years and until their successors are elected, of whom fifteen shall be appointed by Iowa Yearly Meeting of Friends; fifteen shall be elected by the Trustees of this organization. The Alumni Association of Penn College shall have the privilege of nominating six candidates from its members as a part of said last named fifteen, and the President of Penn College shall be ex-officio a member of said Board.

B. In case of any vacancy occurring in the Board of Trustees the remaining members of the Board shall fill the vacancy by electing members to hold office until the vacancy is regularly filled as herein-after set out.

C. The Board of Trustees, and Iowa Yearly Meeting of Friends shall, at their annual meetings in 1912, and annually thereafter, each elect five Trustees; and the Alumni Association of Penn College may at their annual meeting in 1912 and annually thereafter nominate two Trustees as above set out; and in addition Iowa Yearly Meeting of Friends and the Board of Trustees shall elect, and the Alumni Association may nominate, such additional Trustees as may be needed to complete the number they are entitled to select as above set out.

D. The following named fifteen persons, appointed by Iowa Yearly Meeting of Friends at its Annual Meeting in 1911, shall be present Trustees, as follows: Lewis A. Hammond, Alistus J. Hadley, F. W. Sprague, R. T. Ellis and Roy E. Arms shall be Trustees for one year; E. F. Morris, Albert Johnson, Jehu H. Stuart, William Johnson and Mahlon Roberts shall be Trustees for two years; James B. Bruff, U. F. Weant, William Mather, Granville Fawcett and Henry D. Lane shall be trustees for three years.

The following named six persons, nominated by the Alumni Association of Penn College, at its Annual Meeting in 1911 and elected by the Corporation, shall be present Trustees, as follows: Harlan

Meredith and George H. Lewis shall be Trustees for one year; Roscoe C. Coffin and Fred B. Caldwell shall be Trustees for two years; Frank T. Nash and Irving C. Johnson shall be Trustees for three years.

The following named nine persons, elected by the Corporation at its Annual Meetings in 1911, shall be present Trustees, as follows: A. P. Spencer, J. P. Hiatt and J. J. Mendenhall shall be Trustees for one year; S. M. Hadley, S. J. Steddom and Harry W. Hill shall be Trustees for two years; W. W. Williams, W. Jasper Hadley and S. W. Clark shall be Trustees for three years.

David M. Edwards is now President of Penn College and Ex-Officio a member of the Board of Trustees.

E. Eleven Trustees shall constitute a Quorum. No action shall be taken unless at least eight members vote for it.

F. All elections of members of the Board of Trustees, officers and executive committee shall be by ballot; a majority vote of those present at any regular or special meeting shall be necessary to elect.

G. The Board of Trustees, by two-thirds vote of all the members may remove any officer, professor or instructor at pleasure, or declare the seat of any Trustee vacant.

H. The Board of Trustees shall have the power to confer the degrees usually conferred by colleges.

V.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A. At each Annual Meeting the Board of Trustees shall elect a President and Vice-President from their own number; also a Secretary and Treasurer, who may or may not be members of the Board. These officers shall serve for one year, or until their successors are elected. They may also elect such other officers and committees as may be deemed necessary. The powers and duties of all officers shall be governed by the By-Laws.

B. The President and Vice-President of the Board, the President of the College, and six Trustees, to be chosen by the Board, shall constitute an executive committee. Five members of said committee shall constitute a Quorum for the transaction of the business, but no action shall be taken unless five members vote for it.

C. During intervals between the meetings of the Board of Trustees, the Executive Committee shall exercise all the power of the Board in the management and direction of the business, and the conduct of the affairs of the College. It shall have supervision of the property of the Corporation and shall determine the policy of the College in the investment of its funds; it shall direct the manner in which the books of the College shall be kept, and shall keep a record of its proceedings and report the same to the Board at its next meeting. The Executive Committee shall fix the salaries of all the employees of the College, prescribe their duties, and have general supervision of their work.

By-Laws.

VI.

The Board of Trustees shall make By-Laws not inconsistent with the terms of these Articles nor with the laws of this State, for the government and control of said Corporation and its several departments, for the proper management of the educational, fiscal and other affairs of said Corporation and for the care, disposition, management and investment of all the moneys and property belonging to it or entrusted to its care. Said By-Laws shall provide for annual and other meetings.

VII.

Liability of Trustees.

The private property of the Trustees of this Corporation shall not be liable for its debts.

VIII.

Amendments.

These Articles of Incorporation may be amended at any regular or special meeting of the Board of Trustees by a majority vote of its entire body; provided, however, that notice of the proposed amendment shall have been mailed to each Trustee at least fifteen days before the date of any special or annual meeting.

Adopted by the stockholders of Penn College Corporation August 30, 1911.

(Signed)

DILLON STALKER, President,

FRANK T. NASH, Secretary,

H. D. LANE, Treasurer.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT OF PENN COLLEGE TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND IOWA YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS.

General Statement:

Dear Friends:

I hereby submit my first annual report. In many ways the year just past has been the most remarkable of any of the thirty-eight in the life of Penn College. Throughout the entire year we were continually face to face with the possibility of closed doors, and yet on every hand was an undercurrent of faith and expectation which gave a wholesome enthusiasm and earnestness to the work in every avenue. Speaking in a general way, the outcome of the year 1910-11 may be said to be successful and encouraging for the future. While it is well to guard against overestimating successes, on the other hand it is well to accurately value our victories.

Degrees Conferred:

On commencement Day, June 7th, degrees were granted to the following young men and young women:

Bachelor of Arts—Wendell Gilbert Farr, Elsie Williams.

Bachelor of Science—Willard Henry Farr, Charles Erich Maxwell, Ralph Barlett Meredith, Barclay Benezet Watson, Arthur Clyde Williams.

Bachelor of Philosophy—Rachel Agg, Viola Essa Butler, Abby Beede Clayton, Ada Marie Conover, Ivy Linn Gossage, Elizabeth Maxwell, Mabel Carolyn Reece, Dena Roberts, Gail Seevers.

Master of Arts—Herbert Cecil Snyder, Emily Kent Kissick, Le Roy Jones, Zella Bradley.

Faculty:

The teaching force during the past year has been in the main highly satisfactory, and only such changes as became necessary by resignation, etc., have been made.

In the place of Professor H. E. Crow, resigned, has been placed Dr. W. S. Windle, M. D., who some years ago occupied this same chair. Since leaving Penn College, Dr. Windle has studied in the leading universities of this country and Germany. His excellent scholarship fits him splendidly for the work of the department over which he has charge. He is to be assisted in this department by Miss Emily K. Kissick, a graduate in the Class of 1910, and who, during the past year, has specialized in biology at Bryn Mawr College, where she has been taking advantage of the scholarship awarded her.

In the place of Dr. J. A. Spyker, resigned, Miss Ella H. Stokes, Ph. D., has been secured. Miss Stokes was formerly a member of the Penn College Faculty, occupying the chair of Psychology and Education, to which position she now returns. She has, since her former connection with Penn, completed the work for and has received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Chicago University.

Mr. Homer L. Morris, a graduate of Earlham College, has been secured to take charge of the work in Oratory and Debating.

Miss Anna Eves, also a graduate of Earlham College, and having the degree of Master of Arts from Columbia University, will serve as Instructor in English.

Mr. Harvey R. Hinshaw is the instructor in Mathematics, and will also serve as the Director of Athletics. He takes the place in Penn Academy of Mrs. Jennie Good Corlett, who has for several years faithfully and in a superior way fostered the interests of this department.

At the close of the year Miss Alice Burnside resigned from the Piano Department. Miss Myrtle Bussey was secured to have charge of this work. Miss Bussey is an accomplished musician, having studied under the best teachers, both in this country and abroad.

The new Department of Manual Training is starting this year under the care of Willard H. Farr, who will also serve as Laboratory Assistant in the Department of Chemistry and Instructor in Science in the Academy.

Miss Verda I. Minkler, a graduate of the Department of Music

of Drake University, will assist in the Vocal Department.

The Faculty for next year will consist of thirty members, including heads of departments, instructors and assistants.

Christian Associations:

The work of the Christian Associations the past year has been of the usual high merit. These Associations have always been a source of helpfulness to the management of the College. Through them the spiritual atmosphere of the institution is made wholesome.

Oratory and Debating:

Creditable standing has been maintained in the lines of Oratory and Debating. Our representatives on the three Oratorical contests, namely, on the State, the State Peace, and the State Prohibition, were given creditable ranking. In the Triangular Debate among the three Colleges, Leander-Clarke, Parsons and Penn, our teams won both contests in which they were engaged. In the Quaker Study Contest the production submitted by Penn's representative was given second place.

Athletics:

It is the aim of Penn College to make Athletics serve the interests of the institution, and not that they should dominate. We believe that we have been successful in accomplishing this purpose, during past years. The outlook in the line of athletics for the coming year is satisfactory. This important part of College life is now under the charge of competent men and women and under excellent faculty supervision.

Cultural:

Year by year the standard of scholarship at Penn College has been elevated. The management has sought always to impress upon the College community the fact that the prime object was excellent scholarship. The fact that the larger number of the members of the faculty have attained to higher degrees and have had years of training in the best universities in the land assures that progress in this line will continue.

The spiritual life and social activities of the College community are much more apt to be what they should be where a high standard is set in the matter of scholarship. It is our aim to detract somewhat from the popularity which victories in more spectacular lines have had and award more of this acclaim to the victories won by hard working students.

Financial:

The past year has been a marked year in the matter of finances. Much energy has been devoted to increasing the permanent funds of the College. These funds have been enlarged and at the present time we are able to report that Penn College has, during the past year, increased her permanent fund to \$222,000. This was made possible through the generosity and unstinted co-operation of all friends of the institution, including the citizens of Oskaloosa and Mahaska county,

the membership of Iowa Yearly Meeting, the old students and graduates of the College, as well as a few interested Eastern Friends.

It is a matter that should bring the greatest assurance to the Board of Trustees and to Iowa Yearly Meeting that the citizens of Oskaloosa and Mahaska county contributed more than \$56,000 to this new endowment. While only 1,500 of the 50,000 people directly interested in Penn College contributed; while only 600 of the 10,000 Friends in Iowa subscribed, and while only 187 of the 409 graduates responded, yet there is little doubt but that there is much latent loyalty and generosity which will be forthcoming in the future financial struggles through which we must pass.

This great victory could not have been won without much prayer and dependence upon God. Much of the success must be attributed to the hearty co-operation of the pastors of Iowa Yearly Meeting. The special days of prayer set aside for the purpose of beseeching the "Giver of All Gifts" to smile upon our cause must not be forgotten. After all activities employed in bringing about this great victory have been mentioned, it yet remains true that it could never have been accomplished without a thorough organization among the various sources from which funds must be raised. The Quarterly Meeting Boards of Education, the Class Solicitors among the graduates of the College, and the Township Committees among the citizens of Mahaska county, together with the loyal band of thoroughly interested business men of the city of Oskaloosa, made possible the glorious victory which was won on June 1st, 1911. That the foundation was laid deep and solid is evidenced by the quantity and quality of success. The three-fold campaign of agitation, education and solicitation proved to be logical and practical.

While this is a notable victory, the greatest financial success in the history of Penn College, it was but a skirmish compared with the battles which must be fought in the near future.

In this day, when education is moving forward by leaps and bounds, when multi-millionaires are loosening their purse-strings upon scores of educational institutions, when almost every college in the land is multiplying its permanent funds, Penn College must not relax for an instant.

Within the next ten years Penn College must have a permanent endowment of one-half million dollars. It will be wise for us to settle into the harness for a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," toward the accomplishment of this great victory. We must not forget in this connection that the Friends' Academies of Iowa Yearly Meeting should share in this financial uplift.

The College Plant:

The College Plant is in the best condition it has ever been, but is inadequate to meet our needs. To use a common phrase, "we are full from cellar to garret."

To provide needed class room space, it has become necessary to

loan the contents of the Penn College Museum to the City Library. For some years the Penn College Museum has been of little value to the institution, as there has not been sufficient space to properly display it. The City Library has a splendid room constructed especially for this purpose. The expense of transportation and installing in its new quarters was borne by the Library Board. It is the belief of those who have looked into the matter that the Museum will be of much more value to the College and accomplish much more good in general in its new quarters than it has done in past years in the College Building.

Every inch of available space in the present building is utilized, and still there are teachers unprovided with class rooms. To begin with this year we have a new Department of Manual Training. The quarters for this new work are inadequate and must soon be improved. A separate building for the School of Commerce is very much needed. We must, in a very short time, establish a Department of Domestic Science. The rooms now occupied by the Library are very much needed for other purposes. It is to be hoped that some friends of the institution will see the splendid opportunity offered to build an imperishable monument for themselves in the construction of a library building. Perhaps the buildings most needed are dormitories—one for the young women and one for the young men. The attendance at Penn College would be one-fourth larger if such buildings were provided. Additional buildings will require a central heating plant.

While there are other needs, the ones mentioned are the most pressing. The College will be handicapped in its growth and in its accomplishment of good unless these things are forthcoming.

Another building which is much needed, but which is not directly connected with the College plant, is a church edifice suitable to the conditions of Oskaloosa as the center of Iowa Quakerism and the location of our College. Quite frequently Friends over the State criticise severely the fact that there is not a church building at Oskaloosa. An understanding of the situation would explain the reason for this. Oskaloosa Local Meeting is not a strong and wealthy Meeting. The local Friends could build a church costing perhaps \$10,000, but while this would meet the local needs it would not meet the needs of the Yearly Meeting and of the College. Now, Iowa Yearly Meeting is responsible for the fact that the Yearly Meeting and the College are located at Oskaloosa. Because of these things it is not inequitable for the Yearly Meeting to assist the local meeting in building such an edifice as will accommodate not only the local conditions but the Yearly Meeting and the College. Such a building would probably cost at least \$30,000. This is an item of great importance to Iowa Quakerism, as the young people who come to College need to be provided with a church home. It is to be hoped that the entire Yearly Meeting will face this need and in the near future provide that it be supplied.

Our Educational Task:

The educational task of the small college is increasing in importance daily. So long as the work of all educational institutions, both large and small, is largely local; so long as so large a percentage of the young men and women is unreached by higher education; so long as the small Christian college continues to afford a superior moral and religious environment; so long as 85 per cent of our missionaries, theological students and ministers of the Gospel come from the small college; so long as the most successful men and women in business and professional life receive their training at such institutions, just so long will the small college be indispensable to the proper progress of our civilization. Penn College endeavors to do her share of this tremendous work.

To do this it is necessary to maintain the proper balance between the cultural and the practical lines of education. There are studies which are almost wholly cultural, and there are those which are largely practical; each of these must be given its proper place, but must not be allowed to infringe upon the territory of the other. It is the aim of the management of Penn College to reach and maintain the proper balance between these lines. We have, on this account, arranged our course of study so that young men and women, regardless of what vocation in life they choose to enter, may find themselves some distance along the road of preparation for their chosen line when they have completed the four year's course. For instance, if the student chooses the law as his life work, by following the course of study in Penn College, he will be given one year's credit in the Law Course in any of the leading law schools of the land. The same is true in medicine, in the ministry, engineering, etc. It is a fact, established beyond a doubt, that those who complete a four years' college course before entering upon their professional course are meeting with the greatest successes.

Religious:

Education without religion is a menace. To be intellectual and not spiritual is dangerous, and here is where the small college comes in. It is impossible for large institutions to give adequate attention to religious and moral development. The opportunities afforded for close contact between the Christian teacher and the student, the large and influential field occupied by the Christian Associations, and, above all, the fact that the institution primarily exists for well-rounded character makes it possible for the small Christian college to render service which is indispensable to the proper development of character. It is, indeed, dangerous for boys and girls with undeveloped and unsettled principles of life to be thrown under the influence of the big universities and to be subjected to the tremendous and pernicious temptations which are prevalent.

The religious atmosphere of a college should be of that natural and normal character most suitable to solid spiritual growth. It is

not necessary that a "hot-bed" be furnished in which the delicate spiritual plant may make phenomenal growth. The danger in this is that the growth will be too tender to stand the conditions in actual life. The spiritual atmosphere should be of that strong, virile, human nature as will best promote solid, substantial development.

The fact must be continually realized that we are living in the present and not in the past. That, as a generation of men and women, into whose hands has been placed the world's progress, and also the progress of the Kingdom of God, we must do our work for our day and generation, eliminating as many of the mistakes of the past as possible, freeing our own conclusions from such errors as we may, and building, as well as our abilities and opportunities will permit, the foundation for future generations. We dare not assume either a reactionary attitude on the one hand or an iconoclastic spirit on the other. Neither intellectual idolatry with reference to the past nor intellectual arrogance with reference to the future, will serve our purpose.

In the midst of all our work, however, a truly devotional spirit must be maintained. To accomplish these things is the purpose of the management of Penn College. The work done in the past strongly proves that this purpose has been accomplished to a remarkable degree. The larger numbers of ministers and Christian workers; the excellent corps of missionaries who have served in the past and are now actually engaged in the foreign field; the large percentage of strong Christian men and women who go from the influence of the College into various walks of life, prove that much has been accomplished in this line. It is safe to say that 95 per cent of all students who attend Penn College for one year are Christians. In the accomplishment of this the College merely supplements the strong influence of the Christian homes from which students come.

Summary:

One cannot avoid the feeling of the conclusion that the past year was an epochal one. The Penn College of the future will be different from the Penn College of the past. It is to be hoped that those simple influences and strong currents of Christian Power which have been so marked and so prevalent in the past may not be broken, but may be passed over into the life of the new Penn College increasing in their efficiency.

With thanksgiving and praise to the God of our fathers who has so tenderly and wisely conducted the management of the College in the past, and with earnest beseechings that the measure of His grace may be multiplied, and that the character of the wisdom which he may confer may be increased, let us go forward with confidence and assurance, and yet with the feeling of utter dependence upon Him from whom all true successes must come.

Sincerely,
DAVID M. EDWARDS.

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Penn College Bulletin

NEW SERIES III

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SHORT COURSE

...AND...

HOLIDAY NUMBER

GREETING.

In this issue of The Penn College Bulletin we wish to greet our readers in a two-fold manner. First, to express to them the compliments of the holiday season, and then to explain another feature of the opportunities afforded by Penn College. We seek constantly to serve the people of Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, and Iowa. To do this we must afford opportunities for the training of all the young people. There are many young men and women who have only a few weeks during the winter when it is possible for them to attend school. The ordinary courses of study running thru the year are closed to such as these. To meet their need we have provided a **Short Course** beginning December, 3rd, 1911, and ending March 4th, 1912.

SHORT COURSE AND HOLIDAY NUMBER.

"A few days ago two farmers were exchanging the gossip of the tail end of the season. 'What did you do with your corn?' 'Just sold the last yesterday. Good price, too. Got 75 cents in the field. Sold yours?' 'Part of it,' was the answer. 'Beat your price, tho. Mine brot me \$1.53.' " His corn had been marketed in the form of a car load of Duroc Jersey pigs. Rigid book account had been kept of the transaction—item for purchase price of the animals ready for fattening; item for pasture range at current rental value; item for labor; and so on; with a net profit on the operation on every bushel consumed, above the local market price, of 78 cents."

The above paragraph from the Saturday Evening Post is an explanation of why one man succeeds and another fails. Unless a farmer knows exactly how he is coming out in each separate item of his business he will continue year after year to make the same mistakes. This is as true of the farmer as of any other business man. Farming is no longer merely an occupation or vocation—farming is one of the learned professions. No longer can the minister, doctor and lawyer claim a monopoly of the learned professions. The farmer has broken into the circle. It demands today as high a grade of intelligence, as careful an application of scientific principles and as much preparation to be successful in agricultural pursuits as it does in any one of the so-called distinctively learned professions. The farmer who fails to discover this speedily and act accordingly is doomed to failure. Young men who look forward to farming as a life work should make as thoro and extensive preparation as tho they were entering any other profession. Parents should see to it that their children are educated. Give the boy a chance to learn how to apply business methods and he will be more successful as a farmer. He will also be more content to remain on the farm. The Short Course herein explained affords excellent opportunity to begin this work of preparation.

ADVANTAGES.

The school of Commerce connected with a College affords superior advantages to the one conducted independently. In addition to instructors of excellent qualifications and extensive experience and equipment equal to any, are the advantages of all those things which a college affords in the way of libraries, gymnasium, baths, athletics, lectures and entertainments. All these are furnished absolutely free of cost to the student. Then again there is the high moral and religious atmosphere of the Christian College which cannot be furnished by the ordinary commercial school. Association with all these things gives a breadth of culture and inspires to ideals which are impossible anywhere else.

"EDUCATE FOR THE FARM, NOT AWAY FROM IT."

Farming is the biggest business in the United States; until recently but little attention has been given to the business side of it. The smallest factory can tell the exact cost of making a shoe string or a keg of nails. How many men on \$5,000, \$10,000 or \$25,000 Iowa farms can tell what it really costs them to produce a bushel of corn or a load of hogs? A farmer may guess that a certain bunch of horses gave better returns on the money and labor invested than a lot of steers, while the actual figures would tell a different story. The manufacturer doesn't guess about the lines it will pay him to develop. High priced lands demand that the farmer, the greatest producer of all, study business methods relating to his work. For this reason a course in Farm Accounting is included in our regular Business Course.

However, a large number of young men who desire some special training have but little spare time except during the winter months, and to accommodate them, there has been arranged, as outlined below, a special Short Course, beginning December 3rd, and ending March 4th.

Outline.

*1. FARM ACCOUNTING.—A strong course in bookkeeping that begins at once with farm transactions, instead of the usual mercantile work, and develops all the phases, including the organization of a model farm from a financial viewpoint; household and personal accounts; cost of production; stock, feeding, dairy, poultry, labor and feed records; yearly summaries, etc. The object is to teach how to outline a system that will show results on any particular farm, and that will require but little time. A practical farmer has no time for "red tape." The text used is especially prepared by Prof. Bexell, of the Oregon Agricultural school.

2. A SPECIAL PENMANSHIP CLASS.—To develop a rapid, easy, plain style of writing.

3. BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE AND BUSINESS FORMS.—The man who knows how to write letters and do things in a business way is usually given the responsible places in Farmer's institutes, the Granges, School Boards, Rural Telephone meetings, and other organizations, besides having the advantage in business deals.

4. PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC.—A thorough drill covering measurements, percentage, interest, short cuts, and the other parts of arithmetic used every day.

This special short course is not advertised as a complete, "know-it-all-in-90-days" course. It will be three months of solid, well-planned, practical work. If you do not find it so at the end of the course, ask to have your tuition refunded.

Each subject will be taken up in a new class. Students who enroll for the special courses will not be put in classes that have been conducted several months.

The work accomplished may be counted as credits in further work.

The associations in a live college community will be an experience worth while.

The tuition charge will be only \$24, which will include tickets to all the lecture course numbers, musical course numbers, and athletic games occurring during the three months, besides gymnasium privileges.

Since our capacity is now almost full, it may be necessary to limit the number of students. Arrange your enrollment early.

*Mercantile Accounting may be substituted for Farm Accounting.

Those who find it impossible to enter at the beginning of the Short Course (December 3rd) may enter to advantage on January 3, 1912, the date college opens after the holidays.

THANKSGIVING.

Thanksgiving at Penn is always an acceptable holiday. The burdens of the semester's work have by this time increased until they form a considerable load. A little respite from the continuous effort is not only welcome but of much value. True, the load must again be borne after the brief vacation but its burdensomeness is somewhat lessened by the rest.

This little intermission also affords opportunity to take an inventory of one's progress. The hindrances may be at this time "sized up." The "sin which doth so easily beset" the student may be intelligently "laid aside." Almost imperceptibly items of hindrance accumulate. Opportunity should be given occasionally to annihilate these.

Also the facilities afforded the student for progress may be impassionedly viewed and accurately estimated. In the midst of the strenuous life of the student he is inclined to fail to utilize to the best advantage these facilities. He needs occasionally to step back from his work and view it honestly and unprejudicedly in order that better results may be achieved.

Again an intermission or recreation is about this time necessary. The social life of the college year must be attended to by the student with his student armor on. He dare not disarm himself for a moment during the active days. Like the Jews at the rebuilding of the walls he must carry arms at all times. Like as the pilgrims went armed to church so he must go armed continually. The Thanksgiving vacation affords occasion for "disarmament" and furnishes surcease from the irremittant toil of the college year.

Still further to many the pangs of homesickness become clamorous along about Thanksgiving. Especially is this true of those students who are away from home for the first time. The remembrance of the yearly feasting and annual gatherings at home brings pungently to mind the thought of home and kindred. These clamorous pangs and pungent thoughts should be alleviated. The sweet association of home alone will accomplish this end.

The Thanksgiving atmosphere is the best in the world in which to reach these desired and indispensable ends. An unthankful heart is a poor instrument. Thankfulness is the only means to dispell morbidity and thus clear up the perceptive faculties. Unthankfulness perturbs the discrimination.

Let the student, therefore, make the most of his vacation by heeding the above mentioned things and actually accomplishing the results outlined.

CHRISTMAS JOY.

A "Merry Christmas" is not possible for all, but Christmas Joy may characterize every life on this day and all the days of the Christian year. That life may be filled for you with Christmas Joy is our earnest wish. Merriment is at best an ephemeral experience, dependent upon outward circumstances over which we have little control. Joy is an attitude of the inner life, subject only to the soul's relation to all that is highest, best, noblest and most divine. Joy is the earthly expression of a heavenly experience. It is the human flowering of a plant whose roots draw their life from divine and eternal springs. Merriment is like the ripple upon the sunlit, sparkling pool. Joy is like the deep, quiet, on-moving stream. The one is subject to the caprices of the sunbeams and the fickle breezes, the other is dependent upon those hidden springs that feed the brooks, the rivers and the great ocean depths. There are some lives on which the sun to-day may not be shining, and over whose saddened hearts the breezes of pleasure no longer blow, but the pool of their life with its quiet depth, and calm surface is saved, from stagnation by feeding from the hidden springs of an eternal joy, and they move on serenely, as living streams in the channel of their divine appointment.

Christmas Joy was the accompaniment of the Christ Child's coming. Then earth took her first lesson in heavenly melody, and her children with ever increasing numbers and greater volume have not ceased to echo, and re-echo the note of that first Christmas Joy. The angels who sang forth their joy in the first Christian glory-song, the shepherds who expressed their joy in quiet wonder-worship before the Child in the manger, and the wise men who revealed their joy in the offering of gifts to the star-heralded King.—these had no monopoly of the divine Gift. They are typical of the sweep of its influence, and the extent of its power. The heaven and the earth resounded with its music, the wise and the ignorant, the rich and the poor with equal right and genuine feeling set the joy-bells ringing in their hearts, their lives and their communities. The source of their joy was in the expectation of seeing the Christ Child, its fruition was realized when they gazed upon the Babe in its mother's arms. They saw and their joy was full. The source of our Christmas Joy is not in outward symbol, but in inward reality; we have the Christ spirit in our hearts, and the Christ life entwines itself with ours. The fruition of our Christmas Joy is realized in perceiving the Christ spirit light

up another soul, and the Christ life show itself in the character and conduct of those with whom we associate from day to day and year to year.

CHRISTMAS CHEER.

Although so ancient and recurrent there is something distinctive and ever new in the cheer which accompanies the holiday occasion.

The genuine unadulterated happiness which characterizes this season is different from that of any other. While being light hearted it is not flippant. It does not minimize the serious things of life but only seasons this seriousness with hope. Life is serious business and yet there is the greatest reason for hope and confidence in the outcome. Results can be expected only from a life which combines properly these two elements, seriousness and hope. Christmas properly understood and utilized will assist in accomplishing this much desired, yea, even indispensable blending.

Christmas cheer is also the cheer of expectation. Hope properly combined with seriousness always begets expectation. Without expectation, life is always ineffectual. One cannot labor with vigor and vim apart from anticipation of results. The flame of anticipation must be fed if it survive the winds of everyday experience. The very nature of the cheer of Christmas effects this happy result.

This is seen to be pre-eminently true when the sentiment for which Christmas stands is viewed. This day is dedicated to the commemoration of the birth of Him "who brought life and immortality to light." Hope, expectation, anticipation, if confined to this life alone, are impotent, effervescing forces. Only when they reach beyond the confines of time and enter into eternity are they the availing powers that are really necessary for the life in which we now find ourselves. The spirit of The Christmas Cheer is the only source of this hope of eternity. The hungry soul of humanity, the insatiable appetite of mankind for the Eternal must be appeased if life is to mean anything. The Christmas Cheer brings peace and satisfaction.

Therefore my fellow students, let us partake bountifully of this same cheer that our lives the coming year may be quick and powerful, full of expectation and accompanied by results.

NEW YEAR SPIRIT.

The New Year! What a world of meaning is contained in this phrase. It signifies the marking of time. It is the monitor of the universe. The calendar is the graduated scale of the life of all creation.

Philosophy says there is no such an entity as time; that such expressions as time "passes" or "flows" are erroneous. But the race is so adjusted to these expressions that it will be long ere they are discarded. Popularly speaking time "passes" and the New Year's coming records it in a most emphatic manner.

No sober-minded man can approach this Day indifferently or flip-

pantly. The old year is gone! The new year comes! These terse facts encompass all there is of life. The past with all it meant; the future with all it holds. **Past, Present, Future**—the divisions of time are all underscored and capitalized by the passing of the old into the new year.

How then should we utilize this Day? Certainly not idly nor thoughtlessly. In biology the expression "a cross section" is frequently used. It means a thin slice cut crosswise of a stem, tissue or substance. The object is to place under the microscope a portion of the object studied so that its composition may be accurately learned. To do this with life is a legitimate use of New Year's Day. Introspection too liberally indulged is injurious; moderately used is indispensable. The macrotome of honesty should sever from each life a cross section. This should be mounted with the stain of sincerity and placed under the microscope of introspection. This process should reveal the elements—all of them—to the "liver." Not only the strengths but also the weaknesses. New Year's Day is a suitable time to attend to this experiment.

This is especially desirable in the case of the student. The life is growing rapidly. New elements are constantly entering. Changes occur imperceptibly. The rush and bustle, the struggle and turmoil of everyday experience prevents careful inspection as one goes along. The introspection needs to be unrelenting and unswervingly honest. The analysis must be accurate and critical. The results should be tabulated and recorded on memory, conscience and judgment.

The ensuing year is to be used in improving life's composition. Undesirable segments of the cross-section should be replaced by those more desirable. The best should be increased, the inferior decreased.

In all this much patience and determination are necessary. No man by "taking that can add one cubit to the measure of his life." The thinking must be supplemented by earnest, energetic, patient, determined doing. The process by which one's life is to be strengthened must be a continuous one. Spasmodic, intermittent work accomplishes little or nothing. Each day of the year 1912, allowing for no holidays should be devoted to this work.

PENN NOTES.

The skating pond, so dear to all "early day Pennites" has been "modernized." A splendid cement dam has been put in. It is proposed to furnish outdoor exercise for the students.

The Science Departments have installed a new lantern. It is a machine of superior quality. It will be of much service in both class room and public lecture work.

Professor F. C. Stanley who visited Yellowstone National Park last summer, recently gave a lecture accompanied by some beautiful colored slides in which he told of this wonderful place.

The foot ball report for the season up to Nov. 17th, is as follows:

Penn 3, vs. Pella, 0.

Penn, 6, vs. Des Moines, 6.

Penn, 0, vs. Ellsworth, 23.

Penn, 27, vs. Missouri State Normal, 0.

Penn, 0, vs. Parsons, 3.

The team is developing nicely and will make a good showing the remainder of the season.

The Penn College Banquet held in connection with the Iowa State Teachers' Association has come to be a permanent affair. The banquet this year was attended by thirty-five "Pennites." Penn students in the teaching profession are occupying important positions and are without exception "making good."

Much new equipment has been added to the outfit of the Penn School of Commerce. This Department is becoming more efficient yearly. There has been inaugurated, as will appear elsewhere in this Bulletin a Short Course designed especially to meet the needs of those living on the farm. Penn believes in educating for the farm, not away from it.

Penn College was honored at the occasion of the recent meeting of the Iowa State Teachers' Association by the selection of President Edwards as the head of the College and University Section.

The most distinctive and original program ever rendered in connection with the "Penn Day" celebration occurred October 13th, when a Penn Pageant was enacted consisting of scenes from the life of William Penn. Each college class gave one scene. Professor Case was the originator of the enterprise and the moving spirit of the occasion.

Perhaps the three graduates of Penn College who have attained the most reknown or gave promise of high attainment are Dr. Woods Hutchinson, Gilbert Bowles and Lawrence M. Byers. Dr. Hutchinson as a popular writer on medical subects, occupies a field distinctly his own. Gilbert Bowles as leader of the Peace movement in Japan is rendering a valuable international service. At the time of the de-cease of Lawrence M. Byers he gave promise of high attainment.

The new Manual Training Department is getting on nicely under the care of Willard H. Farr. It is filled to its utmost capacity and will need to be enlarged another year. The equipment is excellent and practical.

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NEW SERIES III

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MID-YEAR NUMBER

MID-YEAR MEDITATIONS.

The ending of the first semester and the beginning of the second, is a period of peculiar significance to the members of a college community. The faculty members have by this time learned to know the individual student—his capacities, peculiarities and possibilities. They have spotted the “bluffer,” the “grind” and the “loafer”; also the real student. They have also tested their plans for the conduct of the courses and may know just about how much of their anticipations are to be realized. In short, the “Prof.” has the situation pretty well analyzed and can read the “horoscope” of his students pretty accurately.

The student also has his bearings well taken. He on his own part has his professor well located. He has learned the hobbies of the various instructors. He knows what sort of question will set the professor “going,” and disguise the fact of his (the student's) lack of preparation.

About this time of the college year—the mid-year season—the flaws, lines of cleavage and weak places begin to become troublesome. The student who gets tired easily is liable to have a serious attack of his old malady. Inferior preparation in the fundamentals of education now shows itself and brings disaster in its track.

But there is a bright side to the picture. The earnest, diligent student begins to see in certain ones of his courses of study things which grip him and the deep things of life make themselves felt and known. It may be that many a student has discovered during this

first semester what seems surely to be his life work. Facts and forces have been known and felt which assure him of his fitness for and his natural bent toward a certain vocation.

It is of the utmost importance that the students pass through this transition period without disaster. On the one hand discouragement at seeming failures must be avoided and on the other arrogance at so-called successes should not be tolerated. Nothing is a failure but that which is acknowledged as such; nothing is success but that in which one persists. The defeats of today may by diligence become the victories of tomorrow and the successes of today may by negligence be changed into the failures of tomorrow. Success and failure are but relative terms.

The mid-year meditation of each member of a college community should be made wholesome and helpful by being saturated with a healthy hopefulness and an intelligent determination to improve during the second semester, no matter what the present record be.

The student who perchance may be on the point of dropping out—who may feel that the work is too heavy—beyond him, impossible for him—should take to himself new courage and expectancy and resolve to score a victory the second semester.

MID-YEAR RESUME.

The first semester of the college year 1911-1912 has been a successful and satisfactory one. The regular class room work has been of a high order. Better equipment has made better results possible. While college activities have been stirring, the regular work has not been neglected.

The influence of the Christian Associations has been excellent. While not loud nor demonstrative, the work of these organizations has been of a strong and virile character. The results are easily noticed. A deepening of purpose and a steadying of action are everywhere seen. The real business of living is duly considered. Consequently there is almost a total absence of those things objectionable or below the "Penn Standard of Living." Many have taken a start in the Christian life.

A number of young men and women do Christian work outside the college community. Gospel teams were at work during the holiday season. The Volunteer Mission Band has taken on new life. Several new members have joined the band. The classes in Bible study are unusually large and interesting. A series of meetings conducted by the secretaries of the State Associations resulted in much good work. These meetings were of a wholesome character. Void of all sensationalism, they were full of deep, powerful life. Almost every student took a step upward in his level of living.

Literary enterprise is lively. The societies, both of college and academy, have been better than usual. Almost all students are members. The programs have possessed less of the trivial and purely en-

tertaining and more of the substantial and edifying. Debating has had its due attention. A large number tried out for the inter-society debate. Those to engage in the inter-collegiate debate were chosen after much contesting so that the best material might be put forward.

Athletics have been normal and because of this satisfactory. Victories were won. This, however, was not the principal object in view. To play good clean games is the ideal. That Penn attains this ideal and reaps the proper benefit from athletics is our conviction as well as the testimony of those colleges we meet. Football, basketball and regular gymnasium work have all been satisfactory.

The improvements made in the college plant have been much appreciated. The new concrete dam, rendering the skating pond much more serviceable than it ever was before, is a valuable improvement. Thus the best sort of outdoor exercise near home and under proper conditions is afforded. Another improvement of great value and convenience is the new outfit installed in the toilets. This is of the most modern type and of excellent appearance. Some new apparatus has also been added to the gymnasium equipment.

President Edwards has been in poor health this semester and has in consequence been absent from his work much of the time. His health is rapidly improving and he will soon be able to engage in his usual activities. Dean Hadley has been in charge of affairs generally. The work of the college is annually becoming better organized, and therefore better done.

Rev. Mead A. Kelsey, the pastor, is much appreciated. His strong, helpful sermons and his personal interest in each student are of great benefit to the work of the college and community.

MID-YEAR FORECAST.

Is it proper to judge the future by the past? If so, then the second semester of 1911-1912 will be of a high grade. The records of the past, the pace set for us to maintain, the impetus given by successes achieved, the caution inculcated and correction administered by the mistakes made, will all have an influence upon the remainder of the year. The examinations of the first semester will reveal the weak places that are to be strengthened.

All college activities are confidently expected to get down to better service for the last half of the year. Now that all are acquainted with their work, have their bearings, it is to be expected that much more will be accomplished proportionately. Our victories in athletics bulk in the first semester, but those of debate, oratory and intellectual accomplishment in the second semester.

That there will be a creditable showing in all these lines is assured. The ones chosen to represent Penn are our very best and are capable of doing excellent service. One asset which they may always count upon is the loyalty and enthusiastic support of the entire

community. This unity of purpose and unswerving, universal loyalty will go a long way toward winning victories. Three kinds of oratory are to be active—General, Peace and Prohibition. Each of these leads towards a state of contest in which we expect to make a creditable showing. Last year we won both contests of the triangular debate. Every effort possible is being put forth to repeat that experience. Each man chosen to participate in these debates is an indefatigable worker. They will have the support of every student and faculty member.

It takes no stretch of prophetic vision to foresee that the year 1911-1912 will go down in history as one of the excellent years of Penn College. The great burden of lack of sufficient funds has been lifted and has given this year an opportunity to pass along in a normal manner. While yet the strictest economy is necessary, the pinch of circumstances is lessened and a greater freedom permitted.

MID-YEAR OPPORTUNITIES—COLLEGE.

The custom of graduating students from High School at the mid-year season has made it necessary to arrange so that these may take up their college work without losing the half year. Frequently, also, there are students who could not enter at the opening of the college year. To accommodate these classes of students and any others who might desire to begin work at the commencement of the second semester, we are announcing the following opportunities:

Freshman Biology.—Two lectures and four laboratory hours per week.

Trigonometry.—Three hours per week.

German B and German I.—Five and four hours per week respectively. Students who have had some German will find excellent opportunities to review or to push forward in their language work.

Latin I.—Four hours per week. Strong students who have had from three to four years of Latin may find this course profitable. Students wishing to review their Latin will find courses available for this.

Expression I.—Two hours per week. This is a regular course. In addition, private work in expression may be had.

Solid Geometry.—Five hours per week. Three hours of college credit will be given for this work to High School graduates who have thirty credits.

In addition to these courses there are numerous opportunities to review work in various lines. Students desiring to enter should consult the Dean early and make arrangements.—S. M. Hadley, Dean.

MID-YEAR OPPORTUNITIES—ACADEMY.

Many students finish the grades at the mid-year season. Some of these will desire to attend Penn Academy. Work may be had which will enable a good, industrious student of average ability to get well

started in the course of study. Students coming from the grades may enter the classes in English (a), History (a), Book-keeping and Advanced Arithmetic. An ambitious, hard working student may, by proper management and good industry, finish the four years' course with the class which began it last September.

By taking the first semester of English (a) and History (a) in Summer School, 1912, and Physical Geography in summer of 1913, such students can graduate from the English German Course in 1915.

Students wishing review in common branches and Normal work may drop into regular Normal classes, namely: Arithmetic, Grammar, United States History, Reading and Orthography, and Normal Music at any time. The work is done carefully so as to prepare the student of the grades for higher work, and yet the classes are conducted on a plan which prepares those who desire to take the teachers' examinations.—Principal L. T. Jones.

MID-YEAR OPPORTUNITIES—COMMERCIAL.

At the mid-year season students may begin the following studies in Penn School of Commerce: Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Bookkeeping (either Farm Accounting or Mercantile Bookkeeping), Commercial Law, Salesmanship, Industrial History, Advanced Arithmetic.

Much of the work in this Department may be pushed as rapidly as the student desires, as individual attention is given to each student. By diligence a student may accomplish much in a short time.—Ernest A. Zeliadt, Director.

MID-YEAR OPPORTUNITIES—MUSIC.

Students may enter work in any line of music at any time. Special attention given to students in vocal, piano or orchestra. In addition instruction in public school music is furnished. Howard L. Hockett, Director.

MID-YEAR OPPORTUNITIES—ART.

Many do not know of the excellent opportunities in art. Work in drawing, painting, perspective and composition, arts and crafts, history of art, china painting, leather and brass work may be had. Excellent work in all these lines at a small cost is furnished. Maud L. Stockham, Director.

MID-YEAR OPPORTUNITIES—EXPRESSION.

Private lessons in expression and public-speaking are afforded. Those expecting to read or speak in public may secure training for their work. Roxy Magness, Director.

MID-YEAR MENTION.

Two numbers of the Artists' Course and two numbers of the Lecture Course occur during the second semester. These are free to students.

President Edwards at the State Teachers' Association was chosen President of the College Section. A little later he was elected Secretary of the Iowa Religious Education Association.

The new organization of The Board of Trustees of Penn College is proving very efficient. The Executive Committee, consisting of nine members, meets the second Monday in each month.

The faculty families have been increased by the arrival of little Lucile Cartland Berry at the Professor Berry home, November 20.

The faculty men have a gymnasium class which meets three times a week. Almost all men of the faculty are regular attenders.

The gymnasium is the busiest building in Oskaloosa. Scarcely an hour from early morning till closing time is vacant. Besides the athletics, the music department, the literary societies and the Christian associations use this building. Numerous classes outside the college people have access to the gymnasium floor and baths.

On the evening of December 15, at Peoria, Ill., occurred the wedding of Professor Howard L. Hockett and Alice H. Burnside. They will reside on North C street, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

The "Grid-Iron Banquet," served at the home of President and Mrs. Edwards on the evening of December 9, was a decided success. Roast pork (by the courtesy of Central) furnished the "piece de resistance." Officials for the coming year were elected.

The work of raising funds for a new church edifice is being pushed with vigor. So necessary a building will certainly not fail to be forthcoming.

Two Gospel teams were at work during the holiday season, one at Searsboro and one at Center. Each team was composed of five men. Good work was done.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

(By Arthur M. Evans, Staff Correspondent of Chicago Record-Herald.)

OSKALOOSA, Iowa, Nov. 9.—Penn College was founded in 1872 by the Quakers, of whom there are about 10,000 in Iowa. It adheres closely to the old dictum, "Plain living and high thinking." It is known for its well-grounded scholarship, for the simple social life of its undergraduate body and for its success in developing the individuality of its students. The chance visitor to Penn carries away an impression of classrooms filled with sparkling eyes and bright faces. The campus is the abode of cheerfulness, the red bricks of the building exude optimism, the tone is one of abounding vitality, health and spirit.

Penn is not a large college. Its total attendance last year was 387, including the academy, music school and other auxiliary departments. In its college of liberal arts it has 153 students. One reason for the high grade of scholarship at Penn lies in the large proportionate size and strength of its faculty. It has fourteen on its college faculty, or one professor to every eleven students. Of the fourteen professors six have doctors' degrees from the great universities. The classes are so small that the students come into close personal contact with men of wide learning.

One effect this has upon the development of student individuality is seen in the fact that over one-third of the young men and women who are given a bachelor's degree at Penn go on to higher degrees and become masters and doctors at the great universities. In the thirty-eight years since the founding of the college nearly 6,000

students have attended Penn. Thirty-seven classes, containing 429 students, have been graduated. Higher degrees have been taken by 150 of Penn's 429 alumni.

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Fittingly enough, the college founded by the Friends of Iowa and named after the great Quaker, William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, has taken an important part in the movement for international peace which President Taft is advancing. Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, who was president of Penn from 1879 to 1890, is secretary of the American Peace Society at Washington, and Gilbert Bowles, class of '98, is secretary of the American Peace Association in Japan.

The missionary field also is one to which the college gives especial attention. Fifteen of Penn's graduates are now in foreign mission work; fifty of its graduates have been in foreign missions at different times. The head of the Quaker mission at Jerusalem is Absalom Rosenberger, who was president of Penn from 1890 to 1910, and who since is the honored President Emeritus.

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The college is situated in the northern part of Oskaloosa on a fine campus of ten acres, on which are avenues of beautiful trees. Adjoining on the south is an athletic field of five acres. A farm of forty-nine acres impinging upon the campus has recently been obtained. It is a tract of rolling land, capable of being developed into one of the most effective college domains in the state. Under Dr. David Morton Edwards, class of 1900, the new president, the college has increased its endowment materially during the last year or two. Last year \$122,000 was raised, \$56,000 of it coming from Mahaska county, of which Oskaloosa is the county seat. The total endowment now is \$250,000, the income is \$30,000 and the property is valued at \$150,000. The college has in its library about 7,000 volumes, all of which are in constant use. Great care is exercised in selecting the books, each professor getting a part of the library appropriation each year and using it in the purchase of such works as he deems most essential. The result is one of the best libraries in the west, despite its smallness. The entire faculty, including all departments, numbers thirty.

Penn lays emphasis on physical culture, but does not allow athletics to interfere with studies. A gymnasium, completed in 1907, is used three days a week by the men and three days by the women. The athletic director requires much outdoor work. The football, basketball, baseball and tennis teams stand well among the neighboring colleges with whom interscholastic contests are arranged. All the athletic interests are under faculty supervision, with a view of preventing sports from ever overshadowing the real object of college life.

The cost of living is comparatively low at Penn. The expenses of a student, according to the college officials, ranges from \$100 to \$140 for those who board themselves and from \$150 to \$250 for those who board in clubs and private families. Few students manage to spend \$500 a year. Fraternities are prohibited, the college deeming them a menace to a healthful, normal college life. Literary societies are the center of social life. In the college are the Alcimian and Brightonian, for young men, Alethian and Studentine for young women. The Argonaut is a joint society composed of Alcimian and Alethian, while the Euphemian Society consists of the members of Brightonian and Studentine. Their purpose is to develop skill in debating, oratory and literary work. The academy has three societies, Athens for the boys, Jean Ingelow for the girls and the Lowell for both.

Of the student body about 60 per cent is earning at least part of its expenses. Ten per cent is working and earning every penny of the way.

One tradition that reflects the spirit of the college is that no student has ever smoked on the campus. They are proud of that record at Penn. A very few students smoke in their rooms, but a pipe, a cigarette or a cigar has never been seen in the face of a student on the campus. Not a member of the faculty uses tobacco, although the question is never raised.

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The college is under the control of the Friends of Iowa, and it lays stress upon the promotion of the moral and religious interests of the students. Religious beliefs, however, are never made a requirement either of faculty or students. Of the trustees, the church elects fourteen, the alumni six and the board itself nine. The old peculiarities of garb and language are not observed at Penn. One can attend the college for a month without hearing a "thee" or a "thou." Few wear grey clothes—the college actually has a formally organized "Red Necktie Club."

MID-YEAR STATISTICS.

Number of men enrolled in College	68
Number of women enrolled in College	66
Total number enrolled in College.....	134
Number of boys enrolled in Academy.....	64
Number of girls enrolled in Academy.....	75
Total number enrolled in Academy.....	139
Number of students enrolled in Commercial.....	25
" " " " " Music	50
" " " " " Expression	14
" " " " " Art	7
" " " " " Manual Training	20
Total number of students.....	389
(This does not account for duplicates.)	

CHURCH STATISTICS.

Number belonging to Friends.....	112
" " " " " M. E.	50
" " " " " Christian	29
" " " " " Presbyterian	17
" " " " " Congregational	6
" " " " " Reformed	5
" " " " " Episcopal	7
" " " " " Baptist	9
" " " " " United Brethren	2
" " " " " Latter Day Saints	1
" " " " " German Lutheran	1
" " " " " United Presbyterian	9
" " " " " Catholic	1
" " " " " Hebrew	1
" " " " " No church	60

ATHLETIC STATISTICS.

Number of Contests	9
" " Victories	5
" " Defeats	3
" " Draw Games	1
" " Students enrolled in Athletic work.....	250